

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Residential and Commercial Development

Level 2 Threat: Housing and Urban Areas

Description: Human cities, towns, and settlements including non-housing development typically integrated with housing

Species Associated With This Stressor:

Total SGCN: 1: 27 2: 34 3:

Class	<i>Actinopterygii</i> (Ray-finned Fishes)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i> (Alewife)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Residential and urban development can lead to stressed runs. The specific causes of impact are increased non-point source pollution (heavy metals and nutrient inputs), increased turbidity, water withdrawals, disturbance of stream corridor and tree canopy over stream. Likelihood is high and increasing (high certainty), current spatial extent is Southern Maine, but expanding along coast, so actionability is moderate, i.e. the threat can be minimized in newly developing areas.		
Species: <i>Alosa sapidissima</i> (American Shad)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Residential and urban development can lead to stressed runs. The specific causes of impact are increased non-point source pollution (heavy metals and nutrient inputs), increased turbidity, water withdrawals, disturbance of stream corridor and tree canopy over stream. Likelihood is high and increasing (high certainty), current spatial extent is Southern Maine, but expanding along coast, so actionability is moderate, i.e. the threat can be minimized in newly developing areas.		
Species: <i>Salvelinus alpinus oquassa</i> (Arctic Charr)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Green Lake population only		
Species: <i>Salmo salar</i> (Atlantic Salmon)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Residential and urban development impacts the streams water quality, Atlantic salmon habitat quality (rearing and spawning habitat), reduces stream canopy, increases stream temperature. Likelihood is high and increasing. Spatial extent is Maine.		
Species: <i>Alosa aestivalis</i> (Blueback Herring)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Residential and urban development can lead to stressed runs. The specific causes of impact are increased non-point source pollution (heavy metals and nutrient inputs), increased turbidity, water withdrawals, disturbance of stream corridor and tree canopy over stream. Likelihood is high and increasing (high certainty), current spatial extent is Southern Maine, but expanding along coast, so actionability is moderate, i.e. the threat can be minimized in newly developing areas.		
Species: <i>Notropis bifrenatus</i> (Bridle Shiner)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Sedimentation and siltation subsequent to surface water run-off is a concern. BDS are known to be affected by poor water quality associated with sedimentation and siltation of habitats.		
Species: <i>Osmerus mordax</i> (Rainbow Smelt)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Residential and urban development has been statistically correlated with depleted smelt runs. The specific causes of impact are increased non-point source pollution (heavy metals and nutrient inputs), water withdrawals, disturbance of stream corridor and tree canopy over stream. Likelihood is high and increasing (high certainty), current spatial extent is Southern Maine, but expanding along coast, so actionability is moderate, i.e. the threat can be minimized in newly developing areas.		
Species: <i>Esox americanus americanus</i> (Redfin Pickerel)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: RPK occur in coastal, southern ME areas with high development pressures.		

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Class	<i>Amphibia</i> (Amphibians)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Ambystoma laterale</i> (Blue-spotted Salamander)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Loss and degradation of vernal pools and pocket swamps and the surrounding critical terrestrial habitat, especially in southern and central ME		
Species: <i>Lithobates pipiens</i> (Northern Leopard Frog)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Wetland habitat loss and degradation of riparian habitat quality and function		
Species: <i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus</i> (Northern Spring Salamander)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Headwater streams receive limited protections; habitat loss and degradation of the shoreland zone affects water quality and riparian habitat quality and function		
Class	<i>Aves</i> (Birds)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic Tern)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Human disturbance		
Species: <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> (Grasshopper Sparrow)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Species: <i>Tringa flavipes</i> (Lesser Yellowlegs)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Can mitigate impacts through environmental permit review recommendations.		
Species: <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Protect important nesting and foraging habitat from residential and commercial development.		
Species: <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> (Red Knot)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly actionable	
Notes: Can minimize impacts with recommendations that avoid, mitigate or compensate project impacts through environmental permit review process.		
Species: <i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Lack of Knowledge		
Species: <i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Development impacts can be mitigated through environmental permit review process.		
Species: <i>Calidris alba</i> (Sanderling)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss from development can be mitigated through environmental permit review process.		
Species: <i>Calidris pusilla</i> (Semipalmated Sandpiper)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss from development can be mitigated through environmental permit review.		
Species: <i>Tringa solitaria</i> (Solitary Sandpiper)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly actionable	
Notes: Impacts from development can be mitigated through environmental review process.		

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Species: <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (Whimbrel)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss from development can be minimized through environmental permit review.		
Species: <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> (Wood Thrush)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and or fragmentation to development		
Class	<i>Bivalvia</i> (Marine And Freshwater Molluscs)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i> (Brook Floater)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: In riparian zone where forest canopy is lost or degraded and/or water quality is impacted; in stream bed where increased access/use directly impacts stream bottom and/or water quality		
Species: <i>Leptodea ochracea</i> (Tidewater Mucket)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: In riparian zone where forest canopy is lost or degraded and/or water quality is impacted; in stream bed where increased access/use directly impacts stream bottom and/or water quality		
Species: <i>Lampsilis cariosa</i> (Yellow Lampmussel)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: In riparian zone where forest canopy is lost or degraded and/or water quality is impacted; in stream bed where increased access/use directly impacts stream bottom and/or water quality		
Class	<i>Gastropoda</i> (Aquatic And Terrestrial Snails)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Vertigo paradoxa</i> (Mystery Vertigo)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Development around the few small base-rich outcrops where this snail occurs in dense colonies could extirpate local populations		
Class	<i>Insecta</i> (Insects)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Chaetagnathia cerata</i> (A Noctuid Moth)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; pine barren habitat is prime land for development in southern ME		
Species: <i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i> (American Bumble Bee)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; can also create foraging habitat		
Species: <i>Bombus ashtoni</i> (Ashton's Cuckoo Bumble Bee)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; can also create foraging habitat		
Species: <i>Speranza exonerata</i> (Barrens Itame)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; pine barren habitat is prime land for development in southern ME		
Species: <i>Metarranthia apiciaria</i> (Barrens Metarranthia Moth)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; pine barren habitat is prime land for development in southern ME		

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Class	<i>Insecta</i> (Insects)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Ophiogomphus colubrinus</i> (Boreal Snaketail)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Degradation of the riparian zone affects water quality and roosting/feeding habitat		
Species: <i>Cicindela marginipennis</i> (Cobblestone Tiger Beetle)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Development and accompanying increase in human activities on river cobble bars can threaten this species		
Species: <i>Plebejus idas empetri</i> (Crowberry Blue)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Poorly planned coastal development in the riparian zone could alter peatland hydrology and/or nectar habitat		
Species: <i>Erora laeta</i> (Early Hairstreak)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; especially hard to address for this species since we lack spatial data on its occurrences		
Species: <i>Hemileuca maia maia</i> (Eastern Buckmoth)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; pine barren habitat is prime land for development in southern ME		
Species: <i>Satyrium edwardsii</i> (Edwards' Hairstreak)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat restricted to southern ME where loss and fragmentation to development is on-going		
Species: <i>Callophrys hesseli</i> (Hessel's Hairstreak)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Few occurrences documented; all in areas of southern Maine with active development in vicinity		
Species: <i>Bombus insularis</i> (Indiscriminate Cuckoo Bumble Bee)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; can also create foraging habitat		
Species: <i>Callophrys gryneus</i> (Juniper Hairstreak)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation in southern ME		
Species: <i>Enallagma laterale</i> (New England Bluet)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and riparian zone degradation in an area of the state with relatively rapid development		
Species: <i>Zanclognatha martha</i> (Pine Barrens Zanclognatha)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; pine barren habitat is prime land for development in southern ME		
Species: <i>Citheronia sepulchralis</i> (Pine Devil)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; pine barren habitat is prime land for development in southern ME		
Species: <i>Psectraglaea carnosae</i> (Pink Sallow)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; pine barren habitat is prime land for development in southern ME		

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	Species: <i>Ophiogomphus howei</i> (Pygmy Snaketail)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Degradation of the riparian zone affects water quality and roosting/feeding habitat	
	Species: <i>Gomphus quadricolor</i> (Rapids Clubtail)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Degradation of the riparian zone affects water quality and roosting/feeding habitat	
	Species: <i>Williamsonia lintneri</i> (Ringed Boghaunter)	1
	Severity: Severe Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Habitat loss and riparian zone degradation in an area of the state with relatively rapid development	
	Species: <i>Bombus affinis</i> (Rusty-patched Bumble Bee)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; can also create foraging habitat	
	Species: <i>Enallagma pictum</i> (Scarlet Bluet)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Habitat loss and riparian zone degradation in an area of the state with relatively rapid development	
	Species: <i>Erynnis brizo</i> (Sleepy Duskywing)	2
	Severity: Severe Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Habitat restricted to southern ME where loss and fragmentation to development is on-going	
	Species: <i>Lanthus vernalis</i> (Southern Pygmy Clubtail)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Headwater streams receive limited protections; degradation of the riparian zone affects water quality and roosting/feeding habitat	
	Species: <i>Lycia rachelae</i> (Twilight Moth)	2
	Severity: Severe Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation; pine barren habitat is prime land for development in southern ME	
	Species: <i>Cicindela ancocisconensis</i> (White Mountain Tiger Beetle)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Development and accompanying increase in human activities on river cobble bars, sand bars, and banks can threaten this species	
Class	<i>Mammalia</i> (Mammals)	SGCN Category
	Species: <i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i> (New England Cottontail)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with difficulty	
	Notes: Loss of habitat to development in S. Maine continues to fragment NEC habitat. However, Maine's ESA requires mitigation for loss of habitat, which may lessen the impact of development on this species.	
Class	<i>Merostomata</i> (Horseshoe Crabs And Sea Scorpions)	SGCN Category
	Species: <i>Limulus polyphemus</i> (Horseshoe Crab)	1
	Severity: Severe Actionability: Moderately actionable	
	Notes: Habitat degradation of estuaries and coastal areas cause decrease in available mating, egg-laying, larval development, and forage habitat. Likelihood is high and increasing (high certainty), current spatial extent is most severe in Southern Maine, but expanding along coast, so actionability is moderate, i.e. the threat can be minimized in newly developing areas.	

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Class	<i>Reptilia</i> (Reptiles)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Emydoidea blandingii</i> (Blanding's Turtle)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation from development and increased human activity		
Species: <i>Thamnophis sauritus</i> (Eastern Ribbon Snake)		2
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss and fragmentation from development		
Species: <i>Coluber constrictor constrictor</i> (Northern Black Racer)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss from development and associated fragmentation and anthropogenic activities are substantial threats		
Species: <i>Clemmys guttata</i> (Spotted Turtle)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation from development and increased human activity		
Species: <i>Glyptemys insculpta</i> (Wood Turtle)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation from development and increased human activity		

Habitats Associated With This Stressor:

Macrogroup	Agricultural
Habitat System Name:	Pasture-Hay
Notes:	Development of farmland higher in southern, central, and coastal ME
Macrogroup	Boreal Upland Forest
Habitat System Name:	Acadian Low Elevation Spruce-Fir-Hardwood Forest
Notes:	Development is generally a lower stressor moving north and into unorganized towns; boreal upland forest had comparatively low predicted development in Anderson et al (2013)
Habitat System Name:	Acadian Sub-boreal Spruce Flat
Notes:	Development is generally a lower stressor moving north and into unorganized towns; boreal upland forest had comparatively low predicted development in Anderson et al (2013)
Habitat System Name:	Acadian-Appalachian Montane Spr-Fir-Hwd Forest
Notes:	Development is generally a lower stressor moving north and into unorganized towns; boreal upland forest had comparatively low predicted development in Anderson et al (2013)
Habitat System Name:	Boreal Jack Pine-Black Spruce Forest
Notes:	Development is generally a lower stressor moving north and into unorganized towns; boreal upland forest had comparatively low predicted development in Anderson et al (2013)
Macrogroup	Central Hardwood Swamp
Habitat System Name:	North-Central Interior Wet Flatwoods
Notes:	Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.
Macrogroup	Central Oak-Pine
Habitat System Name:	Central Appalachian Dry Oak-Pine Forest
Notes:	Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

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Macrogroup Central Oak-Pine

Habitat System Name: Central Appalachian Pine-Oak Rocky Woodland

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Habitat System Name: North Atlantic Coastal Plain Hardwood Forest

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Habitat System Name: North Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Habitat System Name: Northeastern Interior Pine Barrens

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Macrogroup Coastal Grassland & Shrubland

Habitat System Name: Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Dune and Maritime Grassland

Notes: Many dunes have been and continue to be impacted, despite some legal protections

Habitat System Name: Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Sandy Beach

Notes: Many dunes have been and continue to be impacted, despite some legal protections

Macrogroup Coastal Plain Peat Swamp

Habitat System Name: North Atlantic Coastal Plain Basin Peat Swamp

Notes: Many AWC Swamps are conserved, but those in private ownership remain vulnerable due to relatively high development in southern and coastal ME

Macrogroup Emergent Marsh

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Freshwater Marsh

Notes: Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.

Macrogroup Glade, Barren and Savanna

Habitat System Name: Central Appalachian Alkaline Glade and Woodland

Notes: Many areas have been conserved, but private lands remain vulnerable to development

Macrogroup Intertidal Gravel Shore

Habitat System Name: High Intertidal

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

Habitat System Name: Lower Intertidal

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

Habitat System Name: Mid-Intertidal

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

Macrogroup Intertidal Sandy Shore

Habitat System Name: Sand Beach

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

Habitat System Name: Sand Flat

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

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Macrogroup Intertidal Sandy Shore

Habitat System Name: Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

Macrogroup Intertidal Tidal Marsh (peat-forming)

Habitat System Name: Acadian Coastal Salt Marsh

Notes: Runoff from adjacent development may add excess nutrients, sediment, heavy metals, etc.

Habitat System Name: Coastal Plain Tidal Marsh

Notes: Runoff from adjacent development may add excess nutrients, sediment, heavy metals, etc.

Macrogroup Lakes and Ponds

Habitat System Name: Vernal Pool

Notes: Poorly buffered development has significant impacts on vernal pool wildlife

Macrogroup Northeastern Floodplain Forest

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Floodplain Systems

Notes: Floodplain forests (and adjacent uplands) had relatively high predicted development rates in Anderson et al (2013)

Macrogroup Northern Hardwood & Conifer

Habitat System Name: Appalachian (Hemlock)-Northern Hardwood Forest

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Northern Hardwoods Forest

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Pine-Hemlock-Hardwood Forest

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Red Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Habitat System Name: Northeastern Coastal and Interior Pine-Oak Forest

Notes: Residential development rates highest in suburban areas of southern/coastal ME

Macrogroup Northern Swamp

Habitat System Name: Acadian-Appalachian Conifer Seepage Forest

Notes: Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Alkaline Conifer-Hardwood Swamp

Notes: Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.

Habitat System Name: North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp

Notes: Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.

Habitat System Name: North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp

Notes: Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.

Habitat System Name: Northern Appalachian-Acadian Conifer-Hardwood Acidic Swamp

Notes: Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.

Macrogroup Outcrop & Summit Scrub

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Calcareous Rocky Outcrop

Notes: Outcrops may be attractive for development of second home sites

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Macrogroup Outcrop & Summit Scrub

Habitat System Name: Northern Appalachian-Acadian Rocky Heath Outcrop

Notes: Outcrops may be attractive for development of second home sites

Macrogroup Rivers and Streams

Habitat System Name: Ephemeral

Habitat System Name: Headwaters and Creeks

Macrogroup Ruderal Shrubland & Grassland

Habitat System Name: Introduced Shrubland

Notes: Industrial/commercial development rates highest in urban/suburban areas of southern/coastal ME; reverting fields are probably more at risk than blueberry barrens

Habitat System Name: Powerline Right-of-Way

Notes: Industrial/commercial development rates highest in urban/suburban areas of southern/coastal ME; reverting fields are probably more at risk than blueberry barrens

Habitat System Name: Ruderal Upland - Old Field

Notes: Industrial/commercial development rates highest in urban/suburban areas of southern/coastal ME; reverting fields are probably more at risk than blueberry barrens

Macrogroup Wet Meadow-Shrub Marsh

Habitat System Name: Introduced Wetland and Riparian Vegetation

Notes: Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Wet Meadow-Shrub Swamp

Notes: Most future impacts associated with secondary effects including runoff, landscape context etc.

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The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, stressors, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.